

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

For	Steamers	To sail on
Kobe and Yokohama	"PRINCE SIGISMUND" (Capt. D. Lens) (T. 6,000)	About TUESDAY, 15th November.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINCESS ALICE" (Capt. P. Grosch) (T. 30,300)	WEDNESDAY, 16th Nov., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"KLEIST" (T. 17,000) (Capt. O. Pabst) (T. 30,300)	About WEDNESDAY, 16th November.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" (T. 5,050) (Capt. F. Sembill)	End of November.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINCE SIGISMUND" (Capt. D. Lens) (T. 6,000)	SATURDAY, 13th Dec., Daylight.

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphic. New System of Telephones.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELBURN & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1910.

Intimations.

JAPANESE CURIOS.

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AT

DAIBUTSU'S

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.
FOR 15 DAYS ONLY.

GENUINE & WONDERFUL REDUCTIONS
ON OUR LARGE VARIETY

JAPANESE GOODS

SUITABLE FOR

XMAS PRESENTS.

Come Early to have your Choice.

DAIBUTSU & CO.

CORNER STORE, ARSENAL STREET & QUEEN'S ROAD EAST

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1910.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. It cures all cases of nervous debility, general debility, premature decay, loss of vitality, nervousness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, or other ailments. It restores the system generally, gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the falling energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who have recently seemed played out, used up and valueless. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. No matter how limited the system, it penetrates and purifies the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wherever and in whatever form it exists, removing all blotches, pimples, warts, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, blood-poison, rheumatism, and unsightly patches, etc. It cures all ailments of the blood, and restores the system generally. It gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the falling energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who have recently seemed played out, used up and valueless. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

Send stamped addressed envelope for free booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for 100 bottles of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., 10, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON. (Incorporated in England.) The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. VETARZO REMEDIES are SOLD BY BOOTHS, CASH CHEMISTS.

KWONG FUNG YUEN,

HEAD OFFICE—No. 8, Des Voeux Road West.

TIMBER YARDS—Kennedy Town.

TIMBER MERCHANTS,

SAW MILL OWNERS,

AND

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

H.B.M. Naval and Military Authorities.

I HAVE always on hand large stock of American Fir, Douglas Fir, Oregon Pine, Teak, Yocal, Hardwood, Oregon Spar, Chinese Spar, Chinese Pine of all descriptions.

Inspection invited to the Yards.

Best Terms.

Quick delivery.

LEUNG TAI,

Managing Director.

Shanghai, 12th January, 1911.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1911, the rates of subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$55 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportionally. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free, when the address is accessible to messengers. Post subscriptions can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.25 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 50 cents per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, 10 cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no return to Miscellaneous subscribers on termination.

By Order,

THE MANAGER,

Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, 12th January, 1911.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

Telegraphic Address:—"DOCK," Yokohama.

Codes used:—A.B.O. 4th Edition, Libber's, Scott's, A.I., and Watkin's.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT:—Telephones: Nos. 870, 503, or 881.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length 315 ft.	Docking Length 175 ft.	Docking Length 48 ft.
Width of Entrance 80 "	Width of Entrance 50 "	Width of Entrance 53 "
Water on Blocks 28 "	Water on Blocks 26 "	Water on Blocks 21.5 "

Mooring basin 600 feet x 100 feet x 15 feet deep.

EVERY description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material including tail shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to lift 45 tons, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, tanks, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:—

Telephones: Midoricho Office 535, or 575, Customs Branch Office 1392, Tatabimachio Office 294, or 293, Irifancho Office 2151.

106 buildings, principally of brick and steel, 338 entrances, 13 buildings are private bonded warehouses. Floor area 75,361 square yards or 15,115 acres. Direct water frontage of 2.36 miles in length, part having a depth of 25 feet at low water, suitable for steamers discharging direct into warehouses. Railway siding with direct connection to the Government railways. Use of 45 ton derrick, tugs, lanchons, etc. Customhouse brokerage and insurance undertaken. Rates moderate.

Yokohama, October 18th, 1910.



FREE TRIAL.

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Cost \$165 Little, Last Long. Will

Always Give Satisfaction.

PHONE No. 482 and the machine

will be at your office for free trial.

Repair to any Make of

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MOTOR CARS, BICYCLES and

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FOR HIRE.

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61, DES VOEUX ROAD.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 575 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1911.

SAMURAI.

JAPANESE CURIOS.

CHEAP

CLEARANCE SALE

1ST TO 14TH NOVEMBER.

"XMAS PRESENTS."

BARGAINS, BARGAINS.

No. 9, D'AGUIAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1910.

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TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1910.

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21, CONDUIF RD., OLIFTON GARDENS.

1 & 2, BOWEN ROAD, lately occupied as

Artillery Officer's Quarters. Suitable

for Boarding House.

GODOWNS, 131 to 135, PRAYA EAST.

OFFICES, No. 2, CORNAUGHT ROAD,

3rd Floor.

A HOUSE in WONG-WEI-CHONG ROAD.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING,

No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL,

1st Floor.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East

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Tram stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS at

Joining the new Seaman's Institute,

Praya East.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1910.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 14, DODDLE STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1910.

Dentistry

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

DENTAL SURGEON,

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR.

Rooms 1 and 2.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 126.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1911.

THE Y. T. G.

ATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO at No. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

RESIDENCE at

Qualifications

Approved by the

PRESENT-DAY SMUGGLING.

Many years ago there was in Cornwall a very interesting duck pond. In appearance it was a small, circular basin of water, on which the ducks swam in ordinary fashion, while the owner stood and watched them with proprietary pride. He would invite the revues officers to dine with him, and take them out to admire this among other attractions of his garden. But when the excitement left a strange thing would happen. The duck pond would swing round on a pivot and reveal a spacious cavity beneath, in which were stored many bags of good spirit which had never paid their duty. Smuggling is not conducted in this manner now, nor are cargoes run during dark nights into the caves and caverns of our coasts. The risk is too great, the contingencies service too thorough. The smuggling of these old romantic and unscrupulous days have long left in their graves; we have become less romantic, less more scrupulous. But the desire to "baffle the Customs" is by no means extinct, any more than is the wish to make great and speedy profits. Smuggling was always a fine art with the more intelligent of its votaries; it has become even finer now, though perhaps few of its devices are more ingenious than this Cornish duck pond.

In a small way many persons, who would be indignant if their honour was questioned, enjoy the pleasure of robbing the authorities. Not many visitors return from the Channel Islands without trying to bring a few cigars, a little tobacco, a bottle or two of brandy, and the adventures has a mild touch of excitement—especially when the custom officers prove keen enough to detect it. Sailors also, are still inveterate smugglers, and most seamen ashore seem to have a supply of tobacco that has never been through bond. But the average person perhaps does more of piracy than of smuggling, being content to buy pirated copies of books or music, of which the supply is generally equal to the demand. This of course is different from smuggling, or perhaps it might be more successfully dealt with; it is the songwriter, the author, who is robbed, not the Government. But the direct robbing of Government still goes on merrily, and with the high duty on tobacco especially, this is not wonderful. Such smuggling is said to have increased of late years, with the rise of the tax. Leaves of bread, Bibles, coffins, plum-puddings, have all been used as receptacles for choice cigars or contraband tobacco. Saccharin also, being very heavily taxed, has caused the authorities great trouble; its value per bulk is very great, so that even in small quantities its smuggling is a paying affair. As saccharin can be mixed with other substances and afterwards separated without detriment, the detection is rather difficult and much has been smuggled in the form of dyes, sulphates, chalk, or even sugar.

It is natural that countries with high tariffs should suffer more from smuggling than those where few articles are taxed; and America has been compelled to enact a very severe penalty, though even that is not sufficiently deterrent. It is believed that about a million dollars worth of cut diamonds are smuggled into the United States yearly, yet the Customs officers of America are among the sharpest in the world. The stones have been introduced within hollow walking sticks, in revolver cartridges, in babies' rattles, or sugar-candy images. A very curious tale is told with regard to the smuggling of a quantity of valuable lace. It happened a few years since. The authorities at New York were warned that there was to be an attempt to smuggle this lace by the old dodge of a coffin. "The ship arrived, and there were the bereaved relatives in the deepest mourning. In charge of a leaden casket. Although the certificate was in perfect order, the officer insisted upon having the coffin opened. The relatives violently protested against such an outrage, but this only confirmed the suspicions of the Customs man. The coffin being opened, it really did contain a body. He was on the point of apologising and ordering the casket to be resealed, when he happened to catch sight of a suspicious eye watching him from behind a mourner's pocket handkerchief. It was enough; he had the body removed, and hidden below it was lace worth several thousands of dollars. The corpse proved to be that of a pauper bought for the occasion."

Lace is the great bugbear of the American Customs; it is of high value and difficult to detect, while ladies, who are chiefly intent on smuggling it, are more awkward to deal with than men. The right of search can always be exercised, but it leads to unpleasant scenes, and sometimes to the searching of innocent persons. The difficulty is increased by the fact that ladies of the highest American rank do not scruple to smuggle, and to interfere personally with the search. It is a delicate job. It must be done sometimes, and has been caught not only thickly bandaged with lace, but concealing valuable rubies among their underclothes; on one occasion, hundreds of costly ostrich feathers were discovered sewn within a lady's petticoat. The fair Americans are very keen and they do not like to return from Europe empty handed.

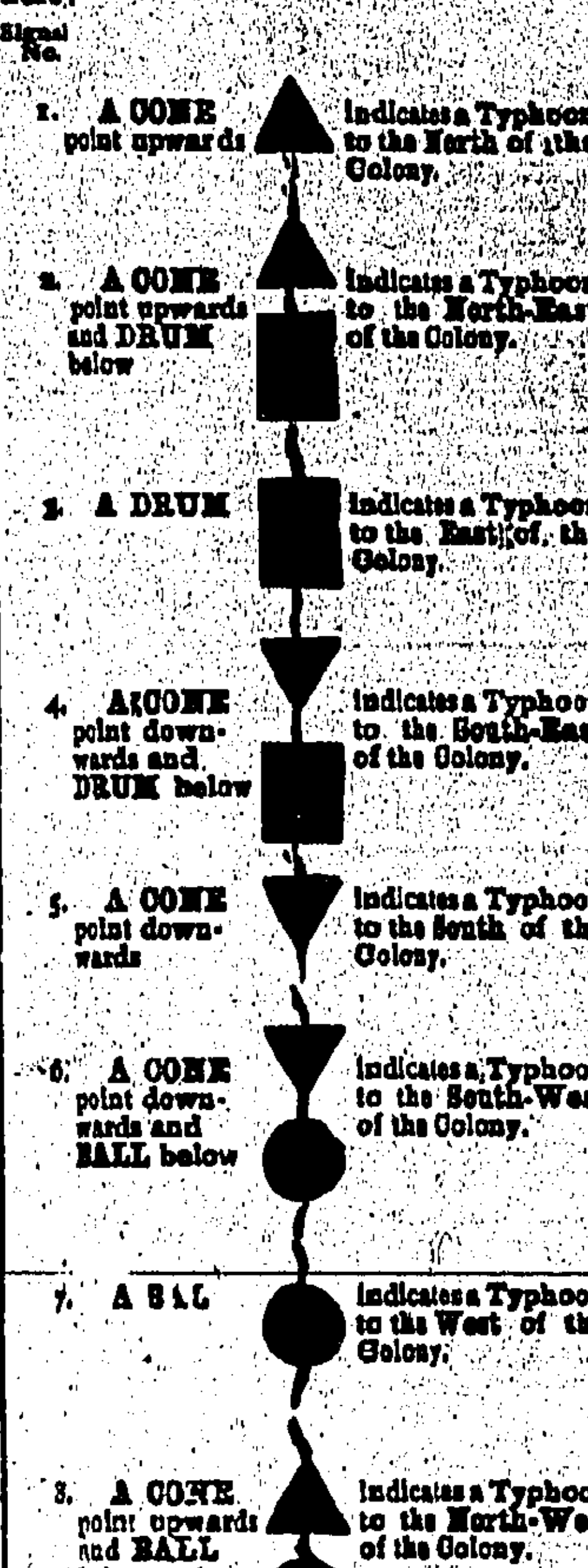
Continental countries have also their active smuggling and frontiers are being constantly watched. The border between Switzerland and Italy occupies the attention of a large body of armed Swiss men, and they have their hands full, especially with regard to dogs, which are loaded with parcels of tobacco and then left to make their way home. The poor animals are shot in large numbers, but some manage to elude the officers, and when once across the frontier their burden is safe. There seems no limit to the devices contrived by would-be smugglers; for certainly nothing can be so ingenious as the device of gold.

THE BRITISH FOREIGN IMPORT & EXPORT COMPANY, General Managers, London, England, is prepared to receive consignments of goods from all parts of the world.

WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that weather is expected here.



Black Signal indicates that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal, indicates that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited on the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights, a Green, a Red, a Green, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and pleasure boats, a "Dense" will be hoisted in each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted at the Harbour:

Gap Rock, Aberdeen, San Ai Wan, Stanley, Kowloon, Tai O, etc.

The will indicate that there is a typhoon somewhere in the China Sea and that a Dense Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Other details are shown in form of a Dense Warning, as hoisted in the Harbour.

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Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S
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VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH
WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt

Whiskies distilled in Scotland

or

GENUINE AGE

AND

FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.

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BULL DOG
BRAND.

GUINNESS' STOUT
in PINTS and SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, The House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)

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The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 10 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1910.

THE REVOLUTION.

When that most successful of men, Sir Robert Hart, recommended to the Chinese Government a system of taxation whereby the Imperial revenue might be replenished and the National Forces of defence so strengthened as to become capable of offence, the calm and silent contempt accorded his advice was regarded by the world as his first signal failure. Only he, the most secret of men, can or could relate the long tale of his undisclosed defeats. For he has had all his life to fight uphill. His great memorandum on finance was the result of more years' study and experience than comprises the whole lifetime of some of his critics, and of some of those who advised that Power which in China is called "The Throne" to ignore it. We published yesterday a translation of a Chinese telegram which deserves place of the ordinary newspaper reader. It announces an item of news more important, more interesting, more pregnant with meaning than anything that has happened since the Russo-Japanese war. The Board of Finance has at last decided to adopt Sir Robert Hart's suggestions and his proposed land tax is to be levied throughout the Empire. In China the land, and only the land, can yield the revenue necessary for the purposes of a great State. Sir Robert Hart's memorandum pointed out how it could yield enough to support an army and navy against which all the powers of the world would be helpless. The action

of the Board of Finance in adopting Sir Robert's advice may fail in producing immediately profitable results to China. We know very well that the mandarin is not yet sufficiently purged of its corruption to succeed in doing healthy work. But we are not blind, or inclined to permit the public to be blind to what will prove, we confidently declare it, to be the gravest and most portentous step which China has taken since the Boxer war. With a full Treasury, as China will speedily be after acting on Sir Robert Hart's advice, many strange and interesting things will be done by a people strange to those strangers who, in many cases live among them for thirty years without learning a word of their language, and interesting to those who have taken the trouble to know them a little more intimately. But, as Sir Walter Hillier in a recent speech has hinted, perhaps "the West" will be not altogether pleased, at many of the results of China's awakening, or, as we prefer to call it, revolution. Of these results and their causes we shall speak again. We now merely call our reader's attention to the fact that financial reform has begun in China, and that it is based on the advice of one who was true to his salt—Sir Robert Hart.

"ONE LAW FOR THE RICH," &c.

If there was not much business of public importance before the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday afternoon, there was at least one application that involved a question clearly affecting the public weal as well as the relationship which exists as between our autocratic Executive Council and that ineffectual body. That the Sanitary Board is ineffectual is not its fault *per se*. It is part of the Government policy to keep it so; to use the Board merely as a kind of advisory standing committee, with no executive powers, doing all the hard work and as often as not having its well-considered recommendations nullified by a five-minute consultation in the inner Council. The case in point was an application from the Jockey Club for permission to install two water-closets in a new building which is to be erected at the Racecourse for use only during Race Meetings by members of the Club. It is hardly possible to conceive that on the face of it any reasonable being could find objection to the granting of such an application. Yet there are two highly important considerations underlying this matter: first of all, that it was proposed to take the necessary water supply from the mains; secondly, that in some quarters it was thought the granting of this application could not procure the essential approval of the Executive Council without the latter body stultifying itself. The reason for the entertainment of this latter opinion was that on two recent occasions the Board's recommendation in similar cases had been rejected by the Executive Council in terms which may very well be described as a snub. The Colonial Secretary in announcing their rejection told the members:—"The principle adopted in these matters by the Governor-in-Council is the same as that formerly followed by the Sanitary Board, viz., that water-closets should only be permitted in large blocks of offices, hotels or other buildings where a considerable number of European employees congregate." Mr. Shelton Hooper contended that the Jockey Club buildings did not come within any of these categories and he foretold that if the Board recommended the Executive Council to grant this privilege they would just be laying themselves open to another snub. If the Executive Council approved of the request it would amount to inconsistent policy on their part. The President, Mr. Wolfe, some what ingeniously argued that the phrase in the Colonial Secretary's letter, "other buildings where a considerable number of European employees congregate," might well be made to cover a Race Meeting, for he declared amidst laughter, a member of the Club was an employee when engaged in racing as well as when engaged in his office. In the matter of the water supply being obtained from the public mains, Mr. Shelton Hooper took up an attitude of opposition on much stronger grounds, for, said he, such permission would form a dangerous precedent and was entirely against the public interests. As he remarked, probably every member of the Board as well as the Executive Council was a member of the Jockey Club, but that was no reason why they should subvert the public weal for the Club's advantage. However, the matter was ultimately set at rest by the Director of Public Works stating that the flushing water could be got without encroaching on the public mains; and on the distinct understanding that an independent water supply be got it was agreed to grant the Jockey Club's application.

THE *Times* reports that George Woodgate, aged 27, a lieutenant in the Peckham Boys Scouts who had been raising since the night of Aug. 17, when he suddenly left his companions near Sevenoaks, returned on Sept. 13, duty and travel-stained. During the afternoon he was in a comatose condition, quite unable to give any account of his wanderings and the case is believed to be one of complete loss of memory.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Germans are said to have made Heligoland in the North Sea into a second Gibraltar.

It is rumored that a large rubber estate is to be opened up in Upper Perak at an early date.

As the result of a serious explosion in a coalmine at Starkville (Colorado), 100 miners were entombed in the lower workings. A number of bodies have been recovered.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded home by the *s.s. Tongo Maru* to-day was Mr. A. H. Naman, I.S.O. retired Registrar of the Hongkong Supreme Court.

A H. NAMAN was fined \$4 by Mr. E. R. Halliday this morning for assaulting a district watchman on Monday night in Triangle Street at 11 o'clock when an outbreak of fire was in progress.

A CHINESE woman was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions by Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate, this afternoon for kidnapping a girl of 15 years of age.

FOR the luxury of a quantity of clothing in a matchbox at Hongkong an early-cool was given 14 days' hard labour and six hours' stocks at the Magistracy this morning.

HE shipbuilding dispute having been settled after about nine weeks' duration, work was everywhere resumed on 10th ult. in Hamburg. During the day, however, many of the workmen again left their places because they could not immediately and altogether begin their work, and they have not yet returned.

A COOLIE was sentenced to three months' hard labour at the Police Court this morning, for snatching a box of clothing and \$125 in money, from a ferry-launch early this morning. Another coolie was awarded six months' hard labour by Mr. J. R. Wood for returning from banishment. The man was arrested at Yau-mat.

HER Excellency Lady Lugard has fixed Thursday next, November 17th, for the distribution of prizes at the Diocesan Girls' School. It is hoped there will be a large attendance on this occasion. The School is doing a most useful work and provides an education for several orphans. The European staff has been increased during the last month by Miss Doble, additional certified teacher, and Miss Lovegrove as Matron.

A NEW York dispatch states that Father Bernard V. Urban spent a night recently "slumming," and covered the ground pretty thoroughly. He declares that he found everybody in the quarters happy. He saw children dancing and playing everywhere in open spaces, and he to-day makes a striking comparison between these slum neighbourhoods of New York and those of London, remarking that New York's slums are a paradise compared to the gloomy sunless courts and alleys of London's poorer quarters.

WE have received a photograph of the image of Confucius in the *Tai Sing Tin* of Kufu, Shantung province, which was specially taken by Messrs. Tse Tsao Tai and Tse Tsan Ip, and presented to the Prince Regent of China, together with some hundreds of views of Tai Shan, the sacred mountain of China, and Confucius' home and burial place in Kufu, Shantung. The acceptance of this handsome album of historical views has been graciously acknowledged through the *Wai-wu-pu* (B. and of Foreign Affairs). The picture contains the posthumous honours conferred upon him by the different dynastic rulers of China, and ought to convince the Chinese that Confucius, the Teacher and Sage, should only be respected and not worshipped as a god. Mr. A. Fong, the well-known local photographer, is controlling the sale of this picture and arrangements are being made by Messrs. Tse Tsao Tai and Tse Tsan Ip for the publication of their album early in 1911.

DISTURBANCE ON BOARD THE BRECONSHIRE.

LEFTHAND SENTENCED TO FOUR MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

The Indian fireman of the *s.s. Breconshire* who was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court yesterday for assault and disorderly conduct on board his ship on the 1st inst., was brought up at the Magistracy again this morning. Inspector Langley was in charge of the case.

An Indian seaman on board the *Breconshire* stated that he did not know the name of the ship on board which he was employed. On the 1st inst. he saw a European and Indian fighting with each other and the defendant went up and separated them.

Another witness said that on the 1st inst. he saw all the Europeans on board strike the defendant. Later, the defendant was taken away and locked up. Witness saw defendant next morning and the latter complained to him that the quarter-master had robbed him of 13 sovereigns.

Other witnesses being called, his Worship found defendant guilty and sentenced him to four months' imprisonment without hard labour. Defendant was discharged on the second count.

ROLLER SKATING.

RINK AT THE BELLE VUE HOTEL.

The Belle Vue Skating Rink is getting more popular as each day passes. The rink is well patronized by the skaters and at present many new comers including beginners have put in an appearance, providing some comic spectacles to the on-lookers. The management of this rink are making preparations to build a larger rink, about four times as large as the present one, on the ground which was used as a boxing ring. The new rink will be an open air rink.

Canton Opium Trade.

FRESH UNREASONABLY RESTRICTIVE REGULATIONS.

BRITISH MERCHANTS LODGE PROTEST.

Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai's restrictive opium regulations appear to be never-ending. Obstacle after obstacle is being placed in the way of British merchants in the carrying on of a trade which, until the busybodies of the stay-at-home politicians interfered with a legitimate course of trade that they knew ought to be enjoyed all the sanction of Treaty rights. Now, however, encouraged by the "lax" as well as the "experienced" constabulary of a certain section of British M.P.s, whose knowledge of China and things Chinese is for the most part derived from a hurried holiday jaunt through the outskirts of the Empire and the Treaty Ports, and who obtain their inspiration from such biased cynosures as the hypocritical *Colporteurs*, whose most arduous duty is the tampering of native villagers and verdant fields in the interior, the Provincial Authorities are issuing all sorts of rules and regulations in order to further embarrass the position of British traders in Hongkong and Shanghai already made difficult by the harassing restrictive measures dictated from Downing Street at the behest of Messrs. Alexander, Taylor, Johnson and Company.

THE LATEST OUTBURST.

Of the Canton Viceroy's flustering activities in the Southern capital is a proclamation that has been promulgated over the signature and seal of the Resident-Director of the principal investigating and detecting station—a department that was called into existence in connection with the now notorious Kwong Wing Yuen (alias Kwong On) Prepared Opium License Farm that raised such a storm of indignation last June when the regulations relating thereto first gained publicity in the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph*. A copy of the latest proclamation has reached us and we give below a free translation of this most interesting document. It reads:—

"The Resident-Director of the Principal Investigating and Detecting Station in connection with the taxation on prepared opium, hereby issues this proclamation:—

"Acting on instructions from the Anti-Opium Bureau to carefully consider the revision of arrangements in connection with the Kiangsi merchants' purchase of raw opium from Hongkong for transportation to that Province, and to draw up a true report in reply to the Anti-Opium Bureau for their consideration, checking and sanctioning the enforcement of the suggested arrangements, I have submitted my report to them, and received their minute which runs as follows:—

"We (the Anti-Opium Bureau) find that, if the Kiangsi raw opium dealers be enforced to get the drug from Shanghai instead of Hongkong, it will, we are afraid, cause hindrance to their business. The Deputy (Chong) should clearly put down in the pass the number of places the drug in transit will pass through, and that the drug is subject to examination as to whether the goods correspond to what has been set forth in the pass or not; by the Investigating and Detecting Stations along the route of their transit. If this be found correct, the drug is free to be conveyed out of the frontier. The Deputy is also requested to find out the exact quantity of raw opium exported to Kiangsi from Canton, and to effect a gradual decrease every year with a view to restriction. He is ordered to act on our instructions in carrying out the new arrangement (which I have done accordingly)."

"I find that, during the process of (opium) suppression, it is impossible to put no restriction on the export of raw opium. I have inquired into the export of raw opium from Canton to Kiangsi and, taking the export yearly, found it amounting to 300 odd chests. I now propose to base on last year's report an annual reduction of 30%. The number of chests allowed to be transported to Kiangsi in the 3rd year of the reign of Hsiao Tung, will be 210. All of them are to be supplied with passes here before transportation. Hereafter, this amount will be the basis for the gradual decrease every year. The export can only be decreased, and cannot be over limited, in view of restriction. Besides, begging the Anti-Opium Bureau to keep a record and instruct the farmer, Mr. Leung, accordingly. I think it right to issue this notification whereby all Kiangsi raw opium dealers are informed that if they get raw opium for transportation to their province, they must, before the limit is up, report to me the number of chests, and apply for passes before their goods can be transported. This will facilitate my settling the sub-investigation and detecting stations along the place, where the drug is to be passed through for examination and discharge, so as to avoid detection and smuggling.

"All obey and must not act on the contrary.

"Dated 3rd, 4th Moon, and year Hsiao Tung."

EFFECT OF THE PROCLAMATION.

Apparently, the immediate effect of the foregoing regulations looks quite harmless. But their operation will not be unattended by serious consequences to Hongkong and Shanghai. It is a notable fact that all raw opium for Kiangsi goes via Canton to Shanghai thence to the districts in the Northern province. The source of supply, whether drawn from Canton or Shanghai, is in both instances Hongkong. It stands to reason, therefore, that if the Kiangsi importations are to be reduced, as contemplated by the Resident-Director Chong's regulations, Hongkong will suffer most by their prejudicial effect. The extent of the curtailment can be judged by the amount hitherto passing into consumption within the province of Kiangsi by way of Canton. No official statistics have been compiled, consequently, reliance has to be placed on reports which have been freely placed at our disposal by a friend in a position to verify fully the statements

of Chinese complicity. Hitherto, it has been ascertained that the quantity of opium yearly entering Kiangsi via Canton is 1,000 chests. This amount is to be reduced by seventy per cent. in accordance with the regulations above quoted, since, in pursuance to their terms, traders are limited to a yearly import of only 300. In the inverse ratio of reduction, viz., thirty per cent. per annum, the total extinguishment of the Kiangsi trade, so far as foreign opium is concerned, will be within measurable distance of accomplishment in a period of three years from January next.

Curiously enough while the Canton regulations prescribe the importation of the foreign drug, they are as silent as the grave in as far as

THE NATIVE DRUG.

is concerned. Which leads the sceptical mind to inquire whether the consumption of home-grown opium is not, as a matter of fact, being assisted at the expense of the foreign or Indian commodity. The most rabid anti-opiumists cannot so far lose sight of the fact that, speaking generally, and considering the question from a physical, apart from the moral aspect, none can believe that the inhabitants of Kiangsi to the extent of more than two thirds of their number can wean themselves from the opium habit by a stroke of the pen. For such is apparently the effect which Viceroy Yuan would have on believe by his most recent edict issued in the name of Resident-Director Chong.

HONGKONG MARCH HIS ATTITUDE.

It was not to be supposed that the firm of British Indian merchants in Hongkong most concerned in the opium trade would have accepted the Provincial fiat from Canton without raising a voice in protest. Our inquiries this morning led us to suppose, on good grounds, that a joint representation has been addressed to His Excellency the Governor. Needless to say, in Sir Frederick Lugard the Colony has a sympathetic listener and champion of all that tend to conserve the commercial interests of the port. We believe that the merchants' communication urges upon His Excellency to formulate a protest to be addressed to H. B. M.'s *Chargé d'Affaires* at Peking, Mr. Muller, to make adequate representations to the *Wai-wu-pu* against the latest violation of the Anglo-Chinese Opium Agreement. That Sir Frederick will admit the justice of the merchants' contention, it goes without saying. It remains for us to hope that the Governor will be more successful in securing an early abrogation of these vexatious regulations than was the case with his *locum tenens* who, despite his hearty and vigorous support of the protests from the Chamber of Commerce and the China Association, was powerless in the face of the extraordinary and inexplicable apathy of the Ministers directing the policy in the Foreign Office.

ANOTHER SEIZURE.

The high-handedness of the people "running" the Opium Bureau in Canton is further exemplified by another case of seizure of opium at Canton which has been brought to our notice. Just a couple of days ago, we learn that underlings in the pay of the Bureau caused to be seized and confiscated one chest of opium which was being conveyed across the river from Honan. Both duty and *litte* had been paid and the unwarranted seizure of the chest in question is yet another outrageous violation of the Articles of the Additional to the *Chiaofoo* Convention. It is truly surprising how great is the power of our own Foreign Office when case after case is added to the long list of flagrant breaches of solemn compacts concluded in all earnestness by the respective Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and China.

A PROMISSORY NOTE CASH.

GOVERNMENT CLERK SURE.

This morning, before Mr. Justice Hurland, sitting in the Summary Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the case was again called in which Bhagat Sing, a Sikh, sued Yeung Kam Suag, a clerk employed in the Victoria Goal, for a sum of \$8.5, which was said to be due on a promissory note, the balance of \$3.5 being interest thereon. Mr. J. H. Gardner appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. P. S. Jackson (Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) for the defendant.

Mr. Gardner stated that the allegation of fraud against the defendant in connection with this matter had been withdrawn, and he understood that the other side was prepared to consent to judgment.

Mr. Jackson said that he did consent to this course. The only question was that of the instalments in which the amount should be repaid. His client did not earn a large salary and he had three persons dependent upon him. He suggested repayment at the rate of \$15 per month.

Mr. Gardner—I think it is too little, your Lordship, in view of the large amount due.

His Lordship—On \$800. Yes, it does seem a little; it would take a long time to recover.

Mr. Gardner—It would take three years.

His Lordship gave judgment for the amount claimed, payment to be made at the rate of \$15 per month.

HARMON'S CIRCUS.

Harmston's Circus is drawing crowded houses nightly. The show is well worth seeing and those who have not seen the latest grand change of programme should not miss it before the next change. All those who have seen the Circus have declared that Harmston's have put up the best performance they ever did in this Colony. The pleasing return flying act by the *Wellmann* Troupe is taking the Chinese by storm and present a new turn, each night. The comic entries of *Piccolo* and *Flori* are screamingly funny and put the audience in excellent humour. The other turns in the attractive programme are also cleverly arranged and last night the packed house enjoyed the show immensely. The next performance will be on Saturday, when the *Kiddies* will be introduced in a new and a position of merit. The circus will be in the city for half price.

BIG CONTRACTING DISPUTE.

SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

Ever since the first day of this month, a deal of the time of the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, has been taken up in the hearing of the contractors' case in which Chik Chiu Hong, sued Shiu Lok Hing for recovery of a sum of \$12,532, being bills due for work done and materials supplied at defendant's request in connection with additional alterations at the premises 33 Queen's Road Central. Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. Hind Munn, Brutton & Hall, appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant was represented by Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. P. M. Hodgson (Messrs. Kwan & Harston). The case has now been settled out of Court.

In the statement of claim plaintiff stated that on 7th February, 1908, he entered into a contract with the defendant to supply certain building materials and to provide labour and do work in accordance with the specification of the schedule of quantities and contract drawing submitted to him in connection with the work mentioned above, for a sum of \$35,000. Subsequent to this contract, and by agreement, the plaintiff agreed to deduct \$5,000 being the cost of electric wiring, painting and two oak-wood mantels. Plaintiff had received from the defendant at \$5,000 leaving a balance due of \$5,000 after deducting the \$5,000 as agreed. Plaintiff also, at the request and by the direction of the defendant, did certain extra work on the premises, and no other premises belonging to the defendant at 24, De Souza Road, to the value of \$7,212 5/2.

In his statement of defence, the defendant averred that an agreement had been come to whereby he should have the right to alter the specifications provided the total value of the work was not thereby reduced more than 25 per cent. or increased more than 50 per cent., and that the value of all deductions or additions should be estimated at the prices set forth in the schedule. It was further agreed that the plaintiff should not be entitled to payment for any extra or additional work except upon written authority signed by the engineers. The defendant signed, with regard to the extra work and materials supplied, that such materials were supplied under the contract, which provided that payment for such work and materials would only be made on production by the plaintiff of a written authority signed by the engineers. Further, it was averred to the statement of defence, that, by agreement with plaintiff, he paid a sum of \$300 for painting to On Yang Sam and not directly to the plaintiff. He denied that the sum was due to the plaintiff a sum of \$5,000, or any sum, but admitted that certain extra work was done although he contended it was under the terms of the contract. Also, it was argued for the defence, plaintiff was bound by the written authority of the engineers. While denying further liability defendant had paid into Court \$12,040.

Defendant counterclaimed a sum of \$8,450 for 25 days' delay and \$1,000 being engineers' fees for nine months—making a total of \$9,450. In reply to this counterclaim plaintiff stated that the extra work was duly authorized by the engineers.

At the last hearing of the case, Mr. Slade informed the Court that the case had been settled out of Court and asked his Lordship to enter judgment for plaintiff for \$5,500 and costs.

Mr. Eldon Potter concurring, His Lordship entered judgment accordingly. Mr. Slade said he would like to know upon what principle the costs were to be taxed. He also applied for the costs of the architect employed by the plaintiff in the case.

His Lordship replied that that was a matter for the Registrar to decide, and not for him. The Court adjourned.

A DRESSMAKER'S BILL.

This afternoon, in the Summary Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Hurland heard a case in which Miss A. Ross, dressmaker, 43 Nathan Road, Kowloon, sued Mrs. M. Piggott, wife of Sergeant Piggott, *Lysman Barracks*, for \$12.35 in respect of work done and materials supplied. Mr. J. H. Gardner appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. P. S. Jackson for the defendant.

His Lordship (addressing Sergeant Piggott)—I understood that you wrote a letter promising to pay?

Mr. Gardner—Yes, my Lord, I have the letter. But the bill is not against him but against his wife.

Sergeant Piggott—But I have to pay.

Mr. Piggott, on being called forward, said the reason she admitted her liability was that her husband was in hospital and she did not want to worry him about the matter.

His Lordship—But you admitted you owed the money?

Mr. Piggott—Yes; but two days later I saw a lot of things in the papers and I made up my mind to wait until my husband came out of hospital.

His Lordship—But this is only a matter of \$12.35. Why do you not pay it?

Mrs. Piggott—Because I do not really own the money.

His Lordship (to the husband)—Do you think it is worth while to fight this case for a small sum like that?

AN APPEAL.

Charitably disposed Hongkong residents may be interested to know that the mother and children of Mr. Solomon (who was to have been the employer of the Public Works Department and who died last month) have been granted a reprieve from execution. Money is a very scarce commodity in the present state of affairs and the Government has decided to grant a reprieve to the family of Mr. Solomon. The reprieve is granted for a period of six months, during which time the family may be able to raise the money necessary to pay the debt. The reprieve is granted on the condition that the family must not leave Hongkong during the period of the reprieve.

THE INTERPORT SHOOT.

HO OKONO'S SCORE.

The annual Interport Shoot, which had been postponed from Friday last owing to the unfavourable condition of the weather, came off at King's Park Range, yesterday. The light was good throughout the 200 yards shooting but the conditions became somewhat dull and the wind was variable, when the 500 and 600 yards were reached. The team opened with 31 points on the 200 yards, being 23 points better than that of last year. Stewart and Heald in the 200 yards sighted shot put in a bull's eye and the first to count was an inner, followed by bulls. On this range Henderson fired badly and only scored 28. The last competitor made a possible 10 in the 500 yards range and Heald followed up with the same score. He shot the total score was 202, which should be so at end extremely good.

Mr. S. S. Northcott was in charge while the Umpires were—Lt. Col. Chapman (Hongkong), Mr. Wakeman (Shanghai) and Lieut. Parrott, R.M.L.I. (Straits).

The scores were as follows—

200 YARDS.	500 YARDS.	600 YARDS.
R. Stewart.....(1) 4 5 5 5 5 5=34	Henderson.....(4) 5 5 5 5 5 5=35	C. P. O'Flynn.....(3) 5 4 4 5 5 5=30
E. Heald.....(3) 4 5 5 5 5 5=34	F. Heald.....(3) 5 5 5 5 5 5=35	W. A. Watt.....(4) 4 4 5 5 5 5=30
G. A. M. Hannan.....(4) 4 5 5 5 5 5=34	Bannerman.....(4) 5 5 5 5 5 5=35	W. B. Watt.....(4) 4 4 5 5 5 5=30
W. B. Watt.....(4) 4 4 5 5 5 5=30	B. Bannerman.....(4) 5 5 5 5 5 5=35	A. B. Watt.....(4) 4 4 5 5 5 5=30
A. B. Watt.....(4) 4 4 5 5 5 5=30	B. Bannerman.....(4) 5 5 5 5 5 5=35	W. F. Taylor.....(4) 4 4 5 5 5 5=30
W. F. Taylor.....(4) 4 4 5 5 5 5=30	B. Bannerman.....(4) 5 5 5 5 5 5=35	C. P. O'Flynn.....(3) 5 4 4 5 5 5=30
C. P. O'Flynn.....(3) 5 4 4 5 5 5=30	B. Bannerman.....(4) 5 5 5 5 5 5=35	Sergt. Bryan.....(4) 4 4 4 4 4 4=28
Sergt. Bryan.....(4) 4 4 4 4 4 4=28	B. Bannerman.....(4) 5 5 5 5 5 5=35	A. Henderson.....(5) 4 4 4 4 4 4=28
A. Henderson.....(5) 4 4 4 4 4 4=28	B. Bannerman.....(4) 5 5 5 5 5 5=35	

Total.....317

500 YARDS.	600 YARDS.
Henderson.....(4) 5 5 5 5 5 5=35	C. P. O'Flynn.....(3) 5 4 4 5 5 5=30
F. Heald.....(3) 5 5 5 5 5 5=35	W. A. Watt.....(4) 4 4 5 5 5 5=30
Bannerman.....(4) 5 5 5 5 5 5=35	W. B. Watt.....(4) 4 4 5 5 5 5=30
B. Bannerman.....(4) 5 5 5 5 5 5=35	A. B. Watt.....(4) 4 4 5 5 5 5=30
Bryant.....(5) 5 4 4 4 4 4=28	W. F. Taylor.....(4) 4 4 5 5 5 5=30
Watt.....(5) 5 4 4 4 4 4=28	C. P. O'Flynn.....(3) 5 4 4 5 5 5=30
Watt.....(5) 5 4 4 4 4 4=28	Sergt. Bryan.....(4) 4 4 4 4 4 4=28
Watt.....(5) 5 4 4 4 4 4=28	A. Henderson.....(5) 4 4 4 4 4 4=28
Watt.....(5) 5 4 4 4 4 4=28	

Total.....318

600 YARDS.	AGOR GATE.
C. P. O'Flynn.....(3) 5 4 4 5 5 5=30	Heald.....(3) 4 4 5 5 5 5=30
W. A. Watt.....(4) 4 4 5 5 5 5=30	Bannerman.....(4) 5 5 5 5 5 5=35
G. A. M. Hannan.....(4) 4 5 5 5 5 5=34	W. B. Watt.....(4) 4 4 5 5 5 5=30
W. B. Watt.....(4) 4 4 5 5 5 5=30	A. B. Watt.....(4) 4 4 5 5 5 5=30
A. B. Watt.....(4) 4 4 5 5 5 5=30	W. F. Taylor.....(4) 4 4 5 5 5 5=30
W. F. Taylor.....(4) 4 4 5 5 5 5=30	C. P. O'Flynn.....(3) 5 4 4 5 5 5=30
C. P. O'Flynn.....(3) 5 4 4 5 5 5=30	Sergt. Bryan.....(4) 4 4 4 4 4 4=28
Sergt. Bryan.....(4) 4 4 4 4 4 4=28	A. Henderson.....(5) 4 4 4 4 4 4=28
A. Henderson.....(5) 4 4 4 4 4 4=28	

Total.....300

AGOR GATE.	200	500	600	Tl.
Heald.....	34	35	33	102
Bannerman.....	34	33	33	98
Stewart.....	34	30	32	96
Watt.....	34	30	31	95
Watt.....	34	31	30	94
Bannerman.....	34	31	29	92
O'Flynn.....	32	31	31	94
Henderson.....	28	35	28	91
Taylor.....	31	30	27	88
Bryant.....	29	31	26	86

Total.....919

PREVIOUS MATCHES.

Previous scores are appended below:—
1899—Shanghai 819, Singapore 777, Hongkong 774.
1899—No match.
1901—Hongkong 877, Shanghai 800, Singapore 711.
1901—Hongkong 835, Shanghai 810, Singapore 751.
1903—Hongkong 822, Shanghai 807, Singapore 788.
1904—Hongkong 833, Singapore 817, Shanghai 750.
1895—Singapore 934, Shanghai 933, Hongkong 870.
1896—Hongkong 116, Shanghai 900, Singapore 87.
1897—Singapore 934, Hongkong 916, Shanghai 863.
1903—Hongkong 933, Singapore 923, Shanghai 813.
1899—Hongkong 957, Singapore 906, Shanghai 887.
1902—Hongkong 930, Singapore 909, Shanghai 800.
1901—Hongkong 921, Singapore 874, Shanghai 841, Penang 72.
1901—Shanghai 906, Singapore 893, Hongkong 890, Penang 87.
1903—Singapore 917, Shanghai 915, Hongkong 891, Penang 75.
1901—Singapore 909, Hongkong 919, Shanghai 908.
1905—Hongkong 913, Shanghai 889, Singapore 866.
1906—Shanghai 934, Singapore 909, Hongkong 891.
1907—Shanghai 945, Hongkong 933, Singapore 919.
1901—Singapore 937, Shanghai 921, Penang 910, Hongkong 901.
1909—Singapore 955, Shanghai 907, Hongkong 879, Penang 873.

ECHO OF THE PEKING GAMBLING RAID.

ALLGOLD ILLEGALITY OF ENGLISHMEN.
It is reported that the Wai Wai has received a communication from the British Consul at Tientsin to the effect that the two Englishmen who were arrested in the gambling house in Peking were in such a condition when brought to the Consulate as clearly showed signs of ill-treatment, and that they had been detained there and a half day before being handed over to the British authorities in Tientsin.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

THE END OF THE QUEEN.

The Grand Council has issued a Decree to the Board of Foreign Affairs or erling that all officials connected with the diplomatic service should be allowed to discard their queue.

THE GOVERNOR OF KWANGSI.

The Grand Council has wired to H. E. Shan Hing Kwan, the newly-appointed Governor of Kwangsi, urging him to proceed to his new post as soon as possible to keep a strict watch over the bandits in that province.

THE SCHOOLS IN CHINA.

The President of the Board of Education has announced that the total number of schools in the Empire is 31,973, with only 875,760 students.

DISCARDING THE QUEUE.

The Empress Dowager Yu Lu has urged the Prince Regent to approve Prince Tao's proposal for discarding the queue throughout China.

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LTD.

The Vice-President of the Board of Posts and Communications has sent in a strong protest against the purchase by the Government of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.

THE KWANGSI LOAN.

The French Minister in Peking has communicated with the President of the Board of Foreign Affairs to the effect that should any Foreign loans be raised for the Kwangsi Province, France should have the first offer.

DEPARTURE OF THE NEW VICE-ROY.

The newly-appointed Acting Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces, Mr. Chang Ming Kuo, will leave Peking on the 10th inst.

RAILWAYS IN KWANGSI.

The Literary Digest (New York) has the following article in a recent issue:—

Several of our daily contemporaries have noted that French financiers are seeking the privilege of building railways connecting various points in Kwangsi with the railways of Annam. The reason alleged, according to one account, for the request of these concessions is that the provincial authorities themselves have been so long in commencing work on these lines, which were projected long ago, that it would appear that there are no funds with which the authorities could undertake the work in Kwangsi as in Mongolia and Manchuria the railway problem is a most difficult one. That the railways are needed nobody will deny, but that it would be wise to build them with French capital is not by any means so certain. The experience of Manchuria and the caution required in Mongolia suggest that such a course would be the reverse of wise. The political situation in Manchuria is dominated by the presence of foreign lines of railway, and the conditions would be precisely similar in Kwangsi. The forward movements of Japan and Russia have been greatly facilitated by the construction of strategic railways on Chinese soil, and the importance of such lines is clearly demonstrated by the joint refusal of Japan and Russia to permit any other nation or group of nations to build lines in the adjoining districts. France has made forward movements in the South, and has put out the line to Yunnan as a feeder which may possibly develop into a claw, and it would be wise of the Peking Government to come to the assistance of Kwangsi and Kwangtung with neutral capital, that is to say either Chinese capital or capital borrowed from nations having no adjacent territory. The necessity for immediate action is it is surely not necessary to emphasize.

At the Zikob (6th March) in Nishiku, Osaka a huge shark about 10 feet long and weighing 120 pounds, which was landed there ex. s. s. *Reo Maru*, was sold to one Murakami Yori. When he opened it, to his dismay he caught sight of a half-digested band of a woman. The police were advised, and on the stomach being further opened up 11 ribs, a spine and bones and some other portions of a human being were found. The shark was caught off Kuro Maru, Aki Gun, Tosa, where a fishing boat was lost in a storm a few days ago, so it is supposed the shark got hold of one of the crew.

The submarine *Archimedes* has just accomplished a voyage of 1,400 miles in less than five days, and has thus earned for herself the title of "submarine (squadron) in training" having capably accompanied a fleet away from home waters. Up till now the longest voyage of a submarine was that of the American *Salmon* which covered the 750 miles between Quincy (Mass.) and the Bermudas. The *Archimedes* record was performed at the average rate of 23 knots an hour, or 280 miles a day. It is now intended to send the *Archimedes* from Cherbourg to Toulon and Brest, a distance of about 2,500 miles.

Miss Marie Stoll, a Philadelphia lady, has just accomplished what is regarded by Alpine as one of the most difficult climbing exploits ever attempted. Accompanied by a guide named Pils, Miss Stoll, says the London correspondent of the *Temps*, made a magnificent ascent of the Winklerhorn (9,850 ft.) in South Tyrol, and after reaching the summit passed the rest of the night in scaling two neighbouring peaks. The climb was arrived at the top of the Winklerhorn, which is reached by a succession of rocky mounds at sharp angles, at one o'clock. Their lamp was soon visible to the watchers below. It is said that the guide received £2,000 as payment for making the ascent.

CHINESE COAL.

Australian papers are viewing with some concern the experimental shipment of a cargo of 5,000 tons of coal from China to San Francisco last month. Porter's dispatch announcing the fact to our contemporaries in the Commonwealth does not state the origin of the coal, but it may be presumed that the activities of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd. have been responsible for the shipment to California of the first consignment of the valuable fuel from the Company's pits at Tsongshan to America. Involving the telegram in its columns, the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* observes that the fact as reported by cable that a shipment of 5,000 tons of coal has been sent from China to San Francisco "to test the market" is a remarkable example of the changing conditions in the East and of their effect upon the Australian outlook. Hitherto China has been a purchaser of coal from Australia and in that sense an employer of Australian labour. But now it would appear that she contemplates entering the arena as a competitor with the Commonwealth for the coal trade of other countries. The extent of the Chinese coal deposits is known to be enormous, and as they become more easily accessible with the opening up of the country by railways a constantly increasing output may be looked for. By many globetrotters about employers and employees the position is often quite misunderstood. The employer in every case is the consumer to whom both the capitalist and the labourer stand in the relation of employees. As a large portion of Australian coal is mined for export, the employers, as far as this part of it is concerned, therefore are foreigners to whom no arbitration awards made by the Courts can apply. They will employ the people who give them the best value for their money. Australia's great advantage is in the very high quality of her coal, but the quality of some of the new Chinese mines that are being opened up has yet to be seen. The whole question, however, is: What amount of heating and lighting power can be purchased for a given sum of money? Quality is one part of the question, price the other, and both have to be considered together. The Chinese miners work seven days a week, and there is no Arbitration Court to limit the number of hours from bank to bank. There is practically no loss of capital through idleness. Labour is plentiful and cheap. Contractors require the protection of no strike clauses. If American consumers or others outside the jurisdiction of Australian laws choose to take advantage of these conditions and employ Chinese or Japanese to go coal for them, the Commonwealth Government cannot insist on their giving preference to Australians, whether they be unionists or non-unionists. Australia must give them as good value as they can get elsewhere, or abandon the trade. As long as Australia had a monopoly of opened-up mines she was able to get monopoly prices in the foreign markets within a commercial radius of her ports, but if others are coming into the field that advantage will disappear. The ocean highway is free to all, and Australia is as powerless to exclude Asiatic seamen from competing for the foreign trade as Asiatic miners or Asiatic shipbuilders. It is no use ignoring these facts; they are there and will make themselves felt, whether Australia recognizes them or not. Australia may draw a fiscal ring round local Commonwealth industry and impose what conditions she pleases within that narrow circle but she cannot dictate terms to the people of other countries from whom she seeks employment at producing articles for export.

A NATIONAL SURVEY.

MAP OF EMPIRE TO BE DRAWN UP.

The following appears in an American magazine:—We are glad to notice that the Army Advisory Board has approached the Board of the Interior concerning the steps to be taken for the inauguration of a Survey Department, in order that a complete survey of the Empire may be made. This is a most important matter. All civil and military have a department to which this work is entrusted and in most cases the maps prepared by the Survey Department, sometimes connected with the Army or at other times connected with department responsible domestic affairs, are the finest produced in the country. The maps of the French War Office, for example, or of cartography unsurpassed by any private publication, and China needs such map more than any country in the world. If one wishes a map of any portion of China one has to go to foreign publications, often, as in the case of railways, to the publications of the War Office of some foreign power. Not only for the purpose of the student, but for the purpose of defence, and the mobilization of troops a thorough survey of the country, including the dependencies, is absolutely necessary, and this survey should extend also to the coast, with their many fine harbours, most of which are but poorly charted, so that it is impossible to know whether it would be possible to shelter a fleet in these harbours or not. This is not as it should be and the proposals of the Army Advisory Council are to be welcomed.

RICE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Governor of the Philippines is evidently quite convinced that rice diet produces kake (beriberi). He has issued orders forbidding this kind of food in all cases over which he exercises authority. The measure seems to be somewhat extreme. Japanese physicians who have been investigating this subject with the utmost diligence for several years, may be said to have arrived at the conclusion that while a diet of pure rice is certainly liable to produce kake, a diet of rice mixed with bran is quite innocuous. The only question that remains to be settled is how to combine the bran without spoiling the taste of the rice. Many practical people seem to think that it is not palatable at all the year round and take the very small risk of contracting kake to better the rice. It is known that from 1901 and 1902 to 1909 a heavy rain from June and to the end of the year.

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG.

TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1909.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE

IT is hereby given that the BRITISH CIGARETTE COMPANY, LIMITED, (a Company registered under the Law of Hongkong), of No. 18, Bank Building, Hongkong, and No. 22, Museum Road, Shanghai, China, Tobacco Manufacturers, have, on the 20th day of October, 1910, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—

The Trade Mark consists of a square panel on which is shown a Map of Korea in outline. In the upper part of the Map the name of the Brand is printed in Japanese Characters, thus 朝鮮 (Chosen) and on the left and right hand sides of the Map the name of the Brand is shown in Korean Characters, thus 正莊 (Jeong-jang) translated "Genuine." On the left of the panel is the Company's name printed in Japanese characters, thus 英國卷 (Eikoku-ken).

In the name of the BRITISH CIGARETTE COMPANY, LIMITED, a Company registered under the Law of Hongkong, of No. 18, Bank Building, Hongkong, and No. 22, Museum Road, Shanghai, China, Tobacco Manufacturers, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the Applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods:—MANUFACTURED TOBACCO in Class 45.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Registrar of Trade Marks, Hongkong.

Dated the 20th day of October, 1910.

BRITISH CIGARETTE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Sd.) PERCY H. MILLARD,
Secretary. [705]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON, AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTH SHIRE,"
Captain G. E. Warner, will be despatched as above on 17th November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 9th November, 1910. [705]

COMMERCIAL.

9th November, 1910.
The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:—

Allagars.....	4/0
Anglo-Java.....	11 1/2
Anglo-Malay.....	24 1/2
Batavia.....	3 1/2
Batavia Tiges.....	9 1/2
Bentans.....	7 1/2
Bukit Kajangs (pp.).....	45/-
Carey Uniteds.....	17 1/2 prem.
Castlefields.....	17 1/2
Changkat Serdanga.....	58/-
Cheras (part paid).....	\$8 prem.
Do. (fully paid).....	\$8
Damansaras.....	10/-
Eastern Internationals.....	13 1/2 prem.
Glencalys.....	\$7 1/2
Highlands and Lowlands.....	16 1/2
Indragiris.....	\$14
Kamunings.....	\$5 1/2 prem.
Kuala Lumpur.....	16 1/2
Landrons (fully paid).....	—
Landrons (ppd.).....	—
Ledbury.....	65/-
Linggis.....	45/-
London Asiatics.....	12 1/2
London Ventures.....	5 1/2
Merrimans.....	5 1/2
Pajamas.....	\$12 1/2
Pegohs.....	\$33
Rubber Trusts.....	18/- prem.
Saggas.....	27 1/2
Sandycrofts.....	25 1/2
Sapongas.....	24/-
Seafords.....	23 1/2
Shelfords.....	7 1/2
Singapore & Johore.....	\$12 1/2
Sumatra Paras.....	10/-
Sungel Chohs.....	9 1/2
Sungel Kapur.....	14 1/2
Tangkahs.....	31 1/2
Toerangle.....	10 1/2
United Serdangs.....	10 1/2
United Singapore.....	\$3 1/2
United Sumatras.....	8 1/2
United Langkats.....	8 1/2
Duffs.....	13 1/2
Trochops.....	31 1/2
Pare Rubber.....	6 1/2 per lb.
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber States have declared a dividend of 7 1/2%.	

Events Coming.

Wednesday, 9th November,
Harmston's Circus, Causeway Bay, 9 p.m.

Thursday, 10th November,
Harmston's Circus, Causeway Bay, 9 p.m.

Friday, 11th November,
Geo. F. Aumont Auction Sale of Japanese Carols, 3 p.m.

Sunday, 13th November,
Al Fresco Fete, Roman Catholic Cathedral Compound.

Monday, 14th November,
Breaking-up of Camp, Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

Monday, 14th November,
Fruit Distribution at District Girls' School by the Lady Mayoress.

To-day's Advertisements.

TO LET.

ON or about 1st January next, SHOP No. 30, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to—

THE MANAGER,
The Victoria Dispensary,
Hongkong, 9th November, 1910. [704]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"MISHIMA MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, to-day.

Goods not cleared by the 16th November, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1910. [6]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"WESTPHALIA,"

Captain Hech, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given TO-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS ON CARGO
Ex s.s. *Amara* from Bordeaux,
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office,
Hongkong, 9th November, 1910. [701]

HARMSTONS' GRAND CIRCUS

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

LOCATION? CAUSEWAY BAY.
IN OUR ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF TENT,
AGAIN.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
OUR NEW PROGRAMME admitted to be Better than the First.
CHAMPION DOUBLE JOCKEY ACT. NEW CLOWN ACTS.
THE EGG LAUGHING SCENE OUTDOOR.

16 New and Brilliant Numbers 16
REMEMBER WHEN HARMSTONS' PROMISE
A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME, "THEY GIVE IT."

30 Other Favourite Artists 30
N.B.—Special Performance SUNDAY EVENING, at 9 p.m.
N.B.—Special Trains will run before and after the Performance.

FAVORS OF ADMISSION.

Fall Box 6 Chairs.....\$15.00
Single Seat (Box).....3.00
Chairs.....2.00

Gallery (Natives only).....50
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to the 50 and 50 seats.

BOOKING AT ROBINSON PIANO CO.
MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
COL. BOB LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON,
W. H. BROWN, Agents. [657]

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 21 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER, SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c.

(Subject to alteration.)

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong,	From St. John,
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, NOV. 19TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, DEC. 10TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, DEC. 17TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JAN. 15TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JAN. 14TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, FEB. 10TH.
"MONTAGLE" WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, MAR. 10TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, FEB. 11TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, APRIL 7TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, MAR. 11TH.	

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 7 a.m.

"Montagle" is 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missions, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port

Via New York

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. ORRIDGE, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For Steamship On

Kobe	Shanghai	Yokohama	Manila	Tientsin	Shanghai	Yokohama	Manila	Tientsin	Shanghai	Yokohama	Manila	Tientsin
CHONGKANG	CHONGKANG	CHONGKANG	CHONGKANG	CHONGKANG	CHONGKANG	CHONGKANG	CHONGKANG	CHONGKANG	CHONGKANG	CHONGKANG	CHONGKANG	CHONGKANG
THURSDAY, 10th Nov, 11th Night	THURSDAY, 10th Nov, 11th Night	THURSDAY, 10th Nov, 11th Night	THURSDAY, 10th Nov, 11th Night	THURSDAY, 10th Nov, 11th Night	THURSDAY, 10th Nov, 11th Night	THURSDAY, 10th Nov, 11th Night	THURSDAY, 10th Nov, 11th Night	THURSDAY, 10th Nov, 11th Night	THURSDAY, 10th Nov, 11th Night	THURSDAY, 10th Nov, 11th Night	THURSDAY, 10th Nov, 11th Night	THURSDAY, 10th Nov, 11th Night

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occurring 14 Days).

The steamer *Kangaroo*, *Honolulu* and *Peking* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light and a duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Port, Choochoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Koda, Lahad, Dava, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1910.

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Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct trans service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO.) Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
VICTORIA and TACOMA v. MOJI, KOBÉ AND YOKO.	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	WEDNESDAY, 10th Nov., at Noon.
VICTORIA and TACOMA v. MOJI, KOBÉ AND YOKO.	"PANAMA MARU"	6,059	WEDNESDAY, 14th Dec., at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAMU via SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 13th Nov., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOSHOW	"BUJUN MARU"	THURSDAY, 17th Nov., at 10 A.M.

CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE to NANKING, in connection with The Nishin Kisen Kaisha's steamers at Shanghai, for THE NANKING EXPOSITION.

HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.

1st Class, 2nd Class, 3rd Class.

1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1910.

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Shipping—Steamers.

"INVER" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"INVEREZEK."

Captain A. B. Smith, will be despatched, as above on or about 11th November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1910.

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SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs E. S. KADOKOR & Co. Corrected to noon, after alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence" page.

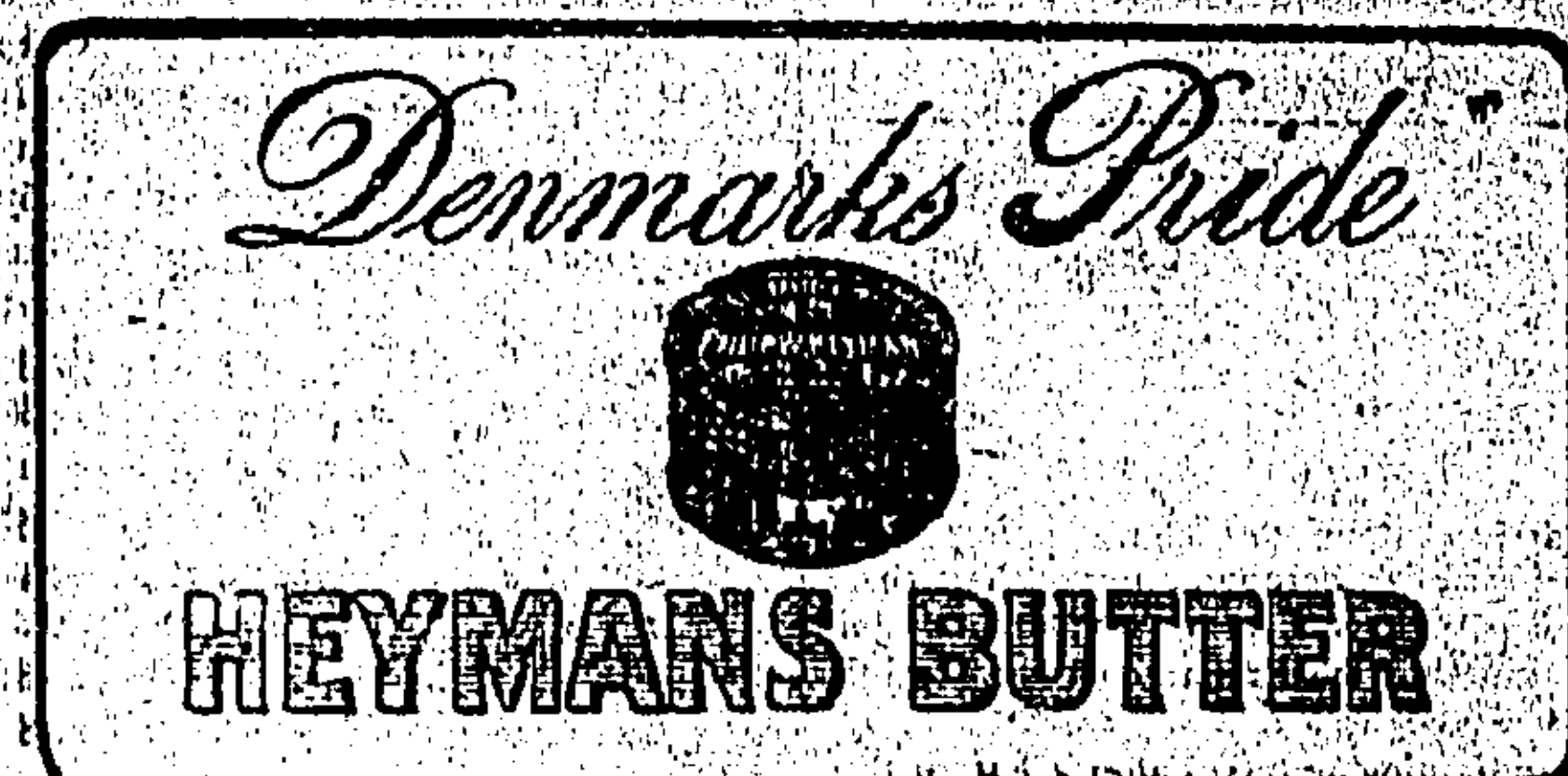
STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION AND ON LAST YEAR'S DATA.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	£1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	£4 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex 1/11 = \$12.45	5 %	\$120 buyers £216 10/-
National Bank of China, Limited	1,000,000	£7	£6	£400,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	£2 (London 1/8) for 1909		\$11 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$175 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£25	£5	£1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	£110 sales
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$150	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	40,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$500	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Headwaters Mining Company, Limited	60,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Gas) & Co., Limited	15,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Central Stores, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	£50	£50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	£50	£50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
COTTON MILLS.								
Hwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Lian-hung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Say Choo Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	5,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
China-Borneo Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouwen planten in Langkat, Limited	25,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Peak Tramway Company, Limited	25,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Peak Tramway Company (new)	10,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Shanghai-Siam Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,200	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Union Waterworks Company, Limited	10,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
United Asbestos-Orlana Agency, Limited	10,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Watkins Limited	10,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
Watson (S.S.) & Co., Limited	10,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales
William Powell, Limited	15,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	Final div. of 1/4 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110 sales

Hotel.

ROLLER SKATING RINK
AT THE
BELLE VIEW HOTEL.SHAUKIWAN ROAD
Telephone No. 607.DAILY SESSIONS 10 A.M. to 12 Noon and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. Admission 25 cents; and
5 P.M. to 8 P.M. and 9 P.M. to 11 P.M. Admission 50 cents.
Season Tickets \$1 each per month.
Ice Drinks, Hot Brands of Liquors served at tables on the Lawn or private Verandahs.
Meals a la carte at all hours.
Dining Rooms can be reserved by application to the Manager.W. GALLAGHER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1910.

Intimations



SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

49

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED.JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
THE COMING SEASONS NOVELTIES

TIME TABLE

FROM

WEEK DAYS.

RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS.

7.00 A.M.

LARGE SELECTION OF

7.10 A.M. to 7.20 A.M. Every 10 minutes.

XMAS CARDS

7.20 A.M. to 7.30 A.M. Every 10 minutes.

Picture Puzzle Postcards.

7.30 A.M. to 7.40 A.M. Every 10 minutes.

Painting Books. Birthday Books.

7.40 A.M. to 7.50 A.M. Every 10 minutes.

Tuck's Annual, Walking Animals, Mechanical Toys, Marionettes, Rocking Animals, etc.

7.50 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 10 minutes.

ALSO FOR SALE

8.00 A.M. to 8.10 A.M. Every 10 minutes.

VEGETABLE and FLOWER

8.10 A.M. to 8.20 A.M. Every 10 minutes.

SEEDS

8.20 A.M. to 8.30 A.M. Every 10 minutes.

GARDEN FERTILISERS.

8.30 A.M. to 8.40 A.M. Every 10 minutes.

Books on Gardening, etc.

8.40 A.M. to 8.50 A.M. Every 10 minutes.

USED POSTAGE STAMPS

8.50 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. Every 10 minutes.

In Single Sets, Packs and Bags.

9.00 A.M. to 9.10 A.M. Every 10 minutes.

All Philatelic Goods.

9.10 A.M. to 9.20 A.M. Every 10 minutes.

VIEW POSTCARDS.

9.20 A.M. to 9.30 A.M. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT BARS as on Week Days.

9.30 A.M. to 9.40 A.M. Every 10 minutes.

SATURDAY.

9.40 A.M. to 9.50 A.M. Every 10 minutes.

Extra cars at 9.15 p.m., 10.15 p.m., and 11.15 p.m.

9.50 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 10 minutes.

SPECIAL BARS by Arrangement at the

10.00 A.M. to 10.10 A.M. Every 10 minutes.

Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, 27, DES VOUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

10.10 A.M. to 10.20 A.M. Every 10 minutes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

10.20 A.M. to 10.30 A.M. Every 10 minutes.

General Managers.

10.30 A.M. to 10.40 A.M. Every 10 minutes.

HONGKONG, 18th October, 1910.

10.40 A.M. to 10.50 A.M. Every 10 minutes.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH

10.50 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. Every 10 minutes.

in drinking the cheapest and most

11.00 A.M. to 11.10 A.M. Every 10 minutes.